

# E.A. Hauss Nursery

## Seedling Species

The Alabama Forestry Commission's E.A. Hauss Nursery in Atmore is now taking orders for seedlings for the 2004-2005 planting season. Pines, hardwoods and wildlife and habitat foods are available. For additional information call (251) 368-4854.

### PINES

#### Loblolly Pine (*Pinus taeda*)

The principal commercial southern pine; a large, resinous and fragrant tree with rounded crown of spreading branches. Reaches heights of 80-100 feet. Loblolly pine is native in 15 southeastern states. Among the fastest growing southern pines, it is extensively cultivated in forest plantations for pulpwood and lumber. One of the meanings of the word loblolly is "mud-puddle," where these pines often grow.  
*Habitat:* From deep, poorly drained flood plains to well drained slopes of rolling, hilly uplands. Forms pure stands, often on abandoned farmland.



#### Longleaf Pine (*Pinus palustris*)

Large tree with the longest needles and largest cones of any eastern pine, and an open, irregular crown of a few spreading branches; one row added each year. Attains heights of 80-100 feet. Longleaf pine is a leading world producer of naval stores. The trees are tapped for turpentine and resin and then logged for construction lumber, poles and pilings, and pulpwood. The seedlings pass through a "grass" stage for a few years, in which the stem grows in thickness rather than height and the taproot develops rapidly. Later, the elongating, unbranched stem produces very long needles.  
*Habitat:* Well drained sandy soils of flatlands and sandhills.



#### Slash Pine (*Pinus elliotti*)

Large tree with narrow, regular, pointed crown of horizontal branches and needles. Reaches heights of 60-100 feet. An important species for both lumber and naval stores and one of the fastest growing Southern pines. Its beauty makes it popular as a shade and ornamental tree.

*Habitat:* Low areas such as pond margins, flatwoods, swamps or "slashes," including poorly drained sites.



**1st Generation** (cycle) — These seedlings are grown from seed collected from our grafted orchards. These orchards are established using selected high performance parent trees from variable natural stands. These seedlings are often referred to as "improved" pine seedlings.

**1.5 Generation** (cycle) — These seedlings are grown from seed collected from our grafted orchards which have been established using the best performing parents from our 1st cycle orchards.

**2nd Generation** (cycle) — These seedlings are grown from seed collected from our grafted orchards using the best performing crosses and/or parents from our first cycle orchards based on progeny test data.

### HARDWOODS

#### Cherrybark Oak (*Quercus falcata* var. *pagodifolia*)

Cherrybark oak is a variety of southern red with pagoda-shaped leaves having 5-11 broad, shallow lobes with whitish hairs beneath, and smooth cherry-like bark with short ridges. Usually attains a height of 50-80 feet. Belongs to the red oak group.

Yellow and red fall colors.

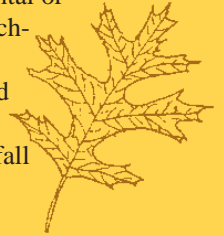
*Habitat:* Rich bottomlands and along streams. Also occurs on well drained lowland soils.



#### Nuttall Oak (*Quercus nuttallii*)

Tree with swollen base and open crown of spreading to horizontal or slightly drooping branches. Important red oak species for wildlife and hardwood production. Leaves turn brown in fall and shed gradually in early winter. Achieves height of 60-100 feet. Not distinguished as a species until 1927, when it was named for Thomas Nuttall, British-American botanist and ornithologist. The foliage resembles pin oak.

*Habitat:* Wet, poorly drained clay soils of flood plains.



#### Shumard Oak (*Quercus shumardii*)

Large tree with straight axis and broad rounded, open crown.

Reaches height of 60-125 feet. Leaves turn yellow, red and brown in the fall.

Important timber tree; a handsome shade

tree. A member of the red oak group.  
*Habitat:* Moist, well drained soils including flood plains along streams; also on dry ridges and limestone hills.



#### White Oak (*Quercus alba*)

Tall, beautifully shaped tree with grayish-white bark. Leaves are bright green above, whitish or gray-green beneath, turning red or brown in fall, often remaining attached in winter. Usually reaches a height of 60-80 feet. The most important lumber tree of the white oak group, its high-grade wood is useful for all purposes.

*Habitat:* Tolerant of many soils: sandy moist bottomlands, rich upland stony ridges; prefers moist soils.



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# E.A. Hauss Nursery Seedling Species

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## Yellow or Tulip Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

One of the tallest and most beautiful eastern hardwoods with a long, straight trunk, a narrow crown that spreads with age, and large showy flowers resembling tulips or lilies.

Reaches a height of 80-120 feet. Yellow fall color. One of the chief commercial hardwoods, yellow poplar is used for furniture, crates, toys, musical instruments, and pulpwood.

**Habitat:** Moist, well drained soils, especially valleys and slopes.



## WILDLIFE FOOD and HABITAT

### Chinese Chestnut

(*Castanea mollissima*)

Often planted for shade and nut consumption by humans as well as for wildlife uses. Chinese chestnuts are resistant to the blight that has all but wiped out the native American chestnut. **Wildlife Uses:**

Deer, squirrel, and other users of hard mast. **Mature Height:** 60-70 feet. **Fruit Bearing Age:** 15-20 years, annual. **Fruit Information:** 3/4" diameter nuts, fall September-October. **Planting Tips:** Maximum nut production: 25 feet apart in sunny, open areas. Prefers rich, moist soils.



### Common Persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*)

**Wildlife Uses:** A variety that includes deer and turkey.

**Mature Height:** 60 feet. **Fruit Bearing Age:** 10 years, biennial.

**Fruit Information:** Up to 1 1/2" diameter, orange colored fruit, ripens and falls September-November. **Planting Tips:** Groups of 10-15 trees, 20 feet apart. Classified as shade tolerant but needs partial sunlight. Prefers rich, somewhat moist soils, but will grow on a variety of sites. Multiple tree plantings are necessary for fruit production.



## Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*)

A favorite tree in the southeast, used extensively for ornamental purposes as well as for wildlife food. **Wildlife Uses:** Berries are eaten by quail, turkey, song birds, squirrels, etc. **Mature Height:** 20-40 feet. **Fruit Bearing Age:** 4-6 years, every 1-2 years. **Fruit Information:** Red berries, 1/8"-1/4", ripens October-November. **Planting Tips:** Border: 10 feet apart. Plant randomly to increase diversity in older pine stands. Does well in partial shade but needs some sunlight. Prefers moist, rich soil, but will grow on a variety of sites.



## Overcup Oak (*Quercus lyrata*)

A member of the white oak group. **Wildlife Uses:** Acorns utilized by deer, turkey, squirrel, and other animals that eat hard mast. Usually found in wet, swampy areas; therefore, provides food for ducks also. **Mature Height:** 80 feet. **Fruit Bearing Age:** 20-25 years, acorns produced every 3-4 years. **Fruit Information:** Medium-sized acorns. **Planting tips:** 25 feet apart. Plant in wet areas, but not areas covered by water. Will withstand occasional flooding. Tolerates some shade, but does best in direct sunlight.



## Sawtooth Oak (*Quercus acutissima*)

Tree with a large, round crown and chestnut-like foliage. Pointed-teeth leaves are 4"-8" long. Handsome shade or specimen tree. **Wildlife Uses:** Deer, turkey, squirrel, and other animals that use hard mast. **Mature Height:** 50 feet. **Fruit Bearing Age:** 5-6 years, annual. **Fruit Information:** Acorns up to 1 1/4" in size, about 40-80 acorns/pound. Nuts mature August-October. **Planting Tips:** Needs direct sunlight. Plant as a border or as a grove in green field food plots. To form dense areas of escape/cover, plant 8 feet apart.



## Southern Crab Apple (*Malus augustifolia*)

**Wildlife Uses:** A variety that includes deer and turkey. Planted close together they provide thickets for cover. **Mature Height:** 20-30 feet. **Fruit Bearing Age:** 3-5 years, annual. **Fruit information:** 3/4"-1 1/2" yellowish-green fruit. **Planting Tips:** Borders and fence rows: 6-9 feet apart. To form thickets: 50 seedlings, 3-4 feet apart. Prefers rich, moist soil in direct sun. Do not plant near trees of the juniper family, as crab apples are susceptible to apple-cedar rust.



## Thunbergii Lespedeza (*Lespedeza thunbergii*)

Thunbergii was developed to be deer resistant. In areas with high deer populations, it is the recommended species. **Wildlife Uses:** Food/cover for bobwhite quail, but seeds also eaten by a variety of birds. **Mature Height:** 6-8 feet, multiple branches from the base. **Fruit Bearing Age:** 1-2 years, annual. **Fruit Information:** Small seeds mature and drop September-October. **Planting tips:** 2 x 3 foot spacing in plots up to an acre. Plant in open field-like areas such as logging decks, skid trails, or old fields that receive direct sunlight. Grows in a variety of soil conditions.



**Wildlife plantings are an excellent way to promote one of Alabama's most valuable resources.** The key to development and enhancement of wildlife habitat is increasing food and cover. Trees and shrubs benefit wildlife on a continuing basis without the time and expense of planting food plots every year.

All seedlings listed are first quality, one-year-old (18"-24" tall) bareroot nursery stock. Trees listed are native or well adapted species to the climate in Alabama and the southeast. They are less susceptible to insect and disease attack than exotic species.

Our staff is available to answer questions and make recommendations concerning wildlife plantings. Contact us about growing large quantities and species not listed. ☎